

From Performance-Based Earned Value (PBEV) to the Capability Maturity Model- Integrated (CMMISM)

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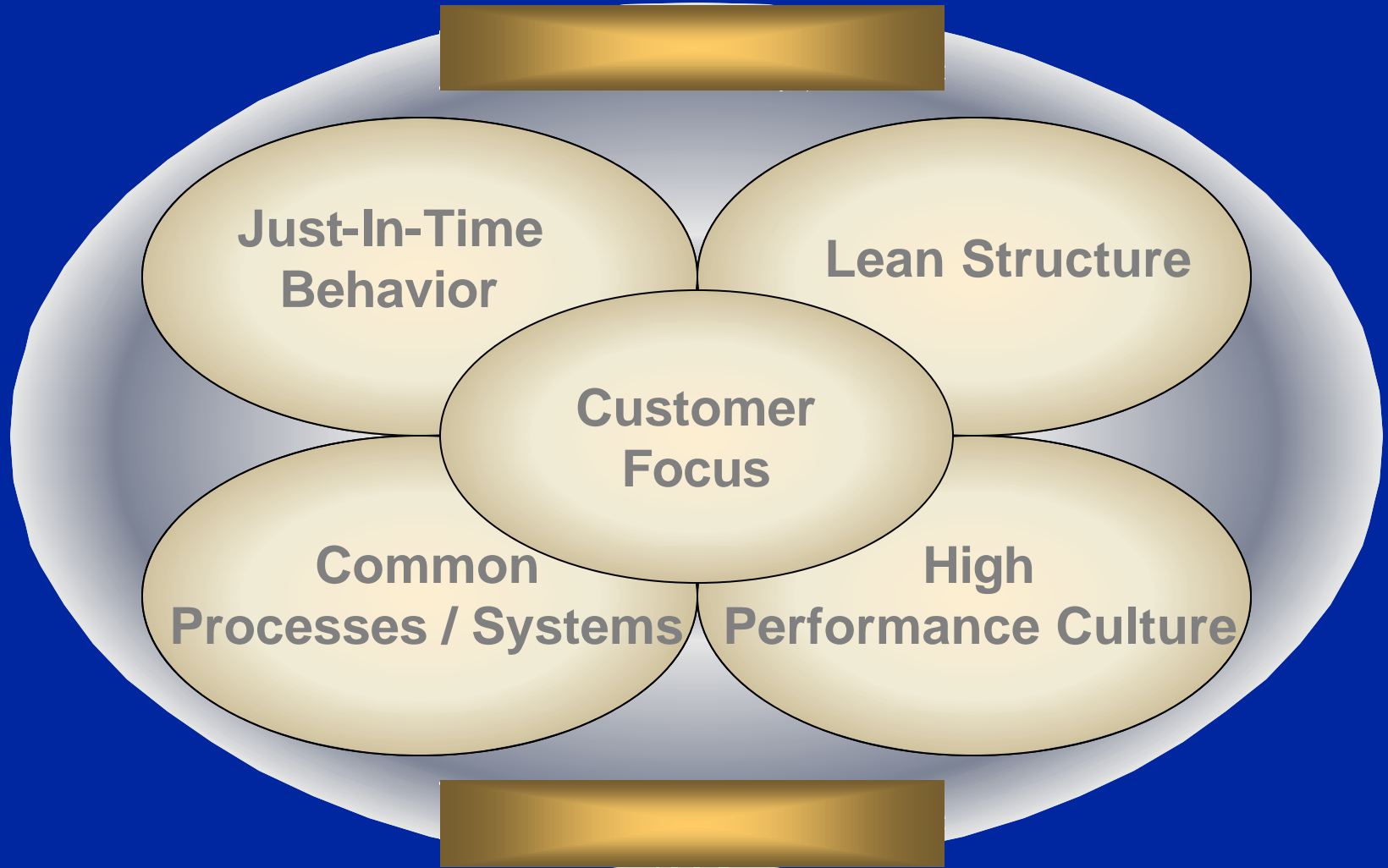
Presented by: Chris Cool

Northrop Grumman Integrated Systems

Agenda

- **Earned Value Management (EVM), the Integrator**
- **Performance-Based Earned Value (PBEV)**
- **Mapping of the CMMI**
 - **To Technical Performance Measurement (TPM)**
 - **To the EVM Industry Standard**
- **SCAMPI Cost Reduction Opportunity**
- **Process Improvement During Transition to the CMMI**
- **CMMI Change Requests Submitted**
- **Conclusion**

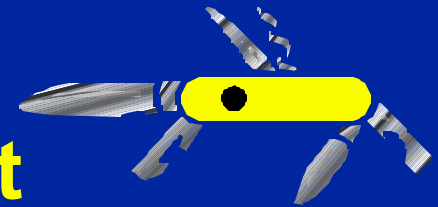
Integrated Systems Lean Enterprise System



Integrated : the “I” in CMMI and IPPD

EVM Is the Primary Project Management Tool...

That Integrates the
Technical, **Schedule**, and **Cost**
Parameters of the Contract.



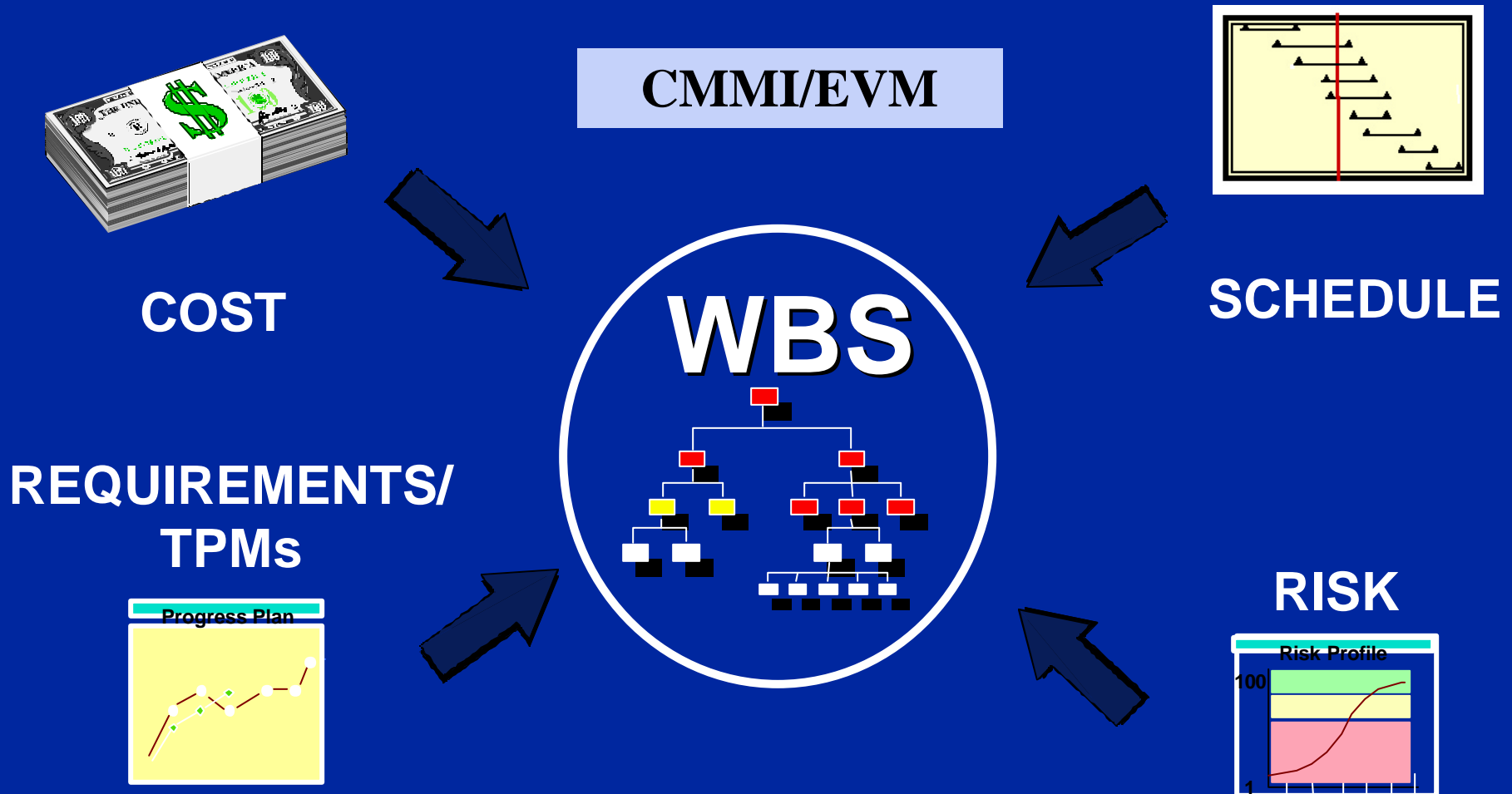
Best Metrics for Early Warning.

Industry Standard, ANSI/EIA 748-98

“EVM Systems” (Standard)

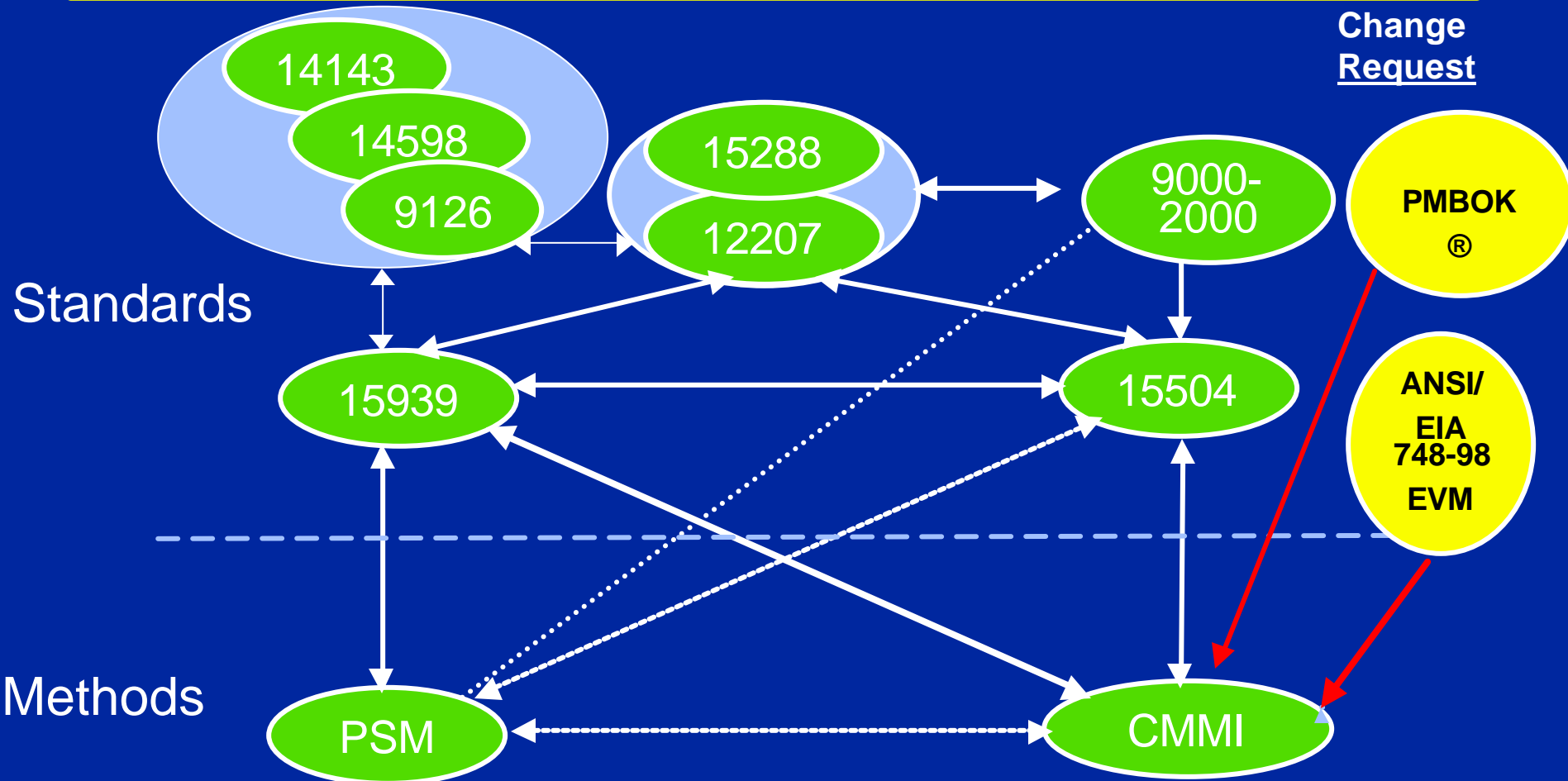
- Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology)
 - D. Czelusniak, 1997: Only Technique Proven to Effectively **INTEGRATE** Cost, Schedule and Technical Performance Management
 - J. Gansler, 1999:
 - Best Management Practice for Complex Projects
 - **INTEGRATED PROJECT MANAGEMENT** Using Earned Value
 - Adopt the EVM Industry Standard for Defense
 - EVM Also in Project Management Institute Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge, 2000 Edition (PMBOK®) . (AKA ANSI/PMI 99-001-2000)

Integrated Project Planning



Add EVM to Framework for Measurement

Change Request

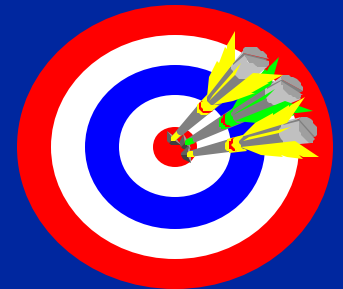


Practical Software Measurement (PSM) ver 3.1
 Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI), ver 1.02
 ISO 9126 -Software Product Quality
 ISO 14598 - Evaluation of Software Products
 ISO 14143 - Functional Size Measurement

ISO/IEC 15504, Information Technology – Software Process Assessment
 ISO/EIC CD 15939, Information Technology – Software Measurement Process
 ISO/EIC CD 15288, Information Technology – Life Cycle Management – System Life Cycle Processes
 ISO/EIC 12207, Information Technology - Software Life Cycle Processes
 ISO 9000:2000, Quality Management Systems

Performance-Based EV

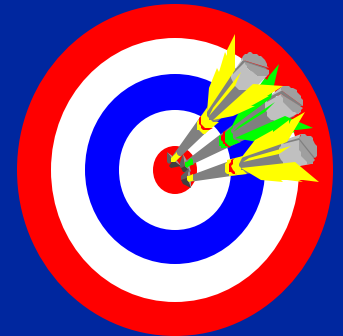
- Eliminate Waste: Reduce Cost of Using EVM
- Select Most Effective Measures of Schedule and Progress
 - Identify Key Requirements With Biggest Impact on Cost, Schedule, Functionality, Technical Performance and Risk
 - Performance Measurement Baseline (PMB) Tied to Requirements
 - Rapid Integration of Project Scope Changes
 - Progress of **Work Products**: Not Tasks, Inchstones
 - Of Requirements Development
 - Of Technical Solution
 - Where Possible, Tie EV to **TPM** Results



Performance-Based EV

- Manage Costs, Not Schedule of Support Tasks
 - Level of Effort (LOE)
 - No Discrete EV for Meetings, Reviews, Recurring Reports
 - Allocate Support Budget to Discrete Work Packages It Supports
- Reduce Number of Work Packages in EVM System

Eliminate Waste



Requirements Development Work Products

Customer Requirements

- Customer Requirements

- Requirements for Verification/Validation

- Test Cases and Expected Results

Product and Product Component Requirements

- Requirements Allocated to Product Functions
and Product Components:

 - Derived Requirements

 - Allocated Requirements to Product
and Product Components

Interface Requirements

Validated, Functional Architecture

TPMs

Documented, Verified Requirements



Being Customer Focused

Technical Solution Work Products

Alternative Solutions

- Alternative Solutions

- Selection Criteria

Product Component Operational Concepts and Scenarios

Product Component Selection Decisions

Technical Data Package of Product or Product Component

Comprehensive Interface

- Interface Specifications

- Interface Control Documents

- Interface Design and Documents

Implemented Design (Software Code, Fabricated Parts Etc.)

Product Support Documentation

- Training Materials, User's Manual, Maintenance Manual

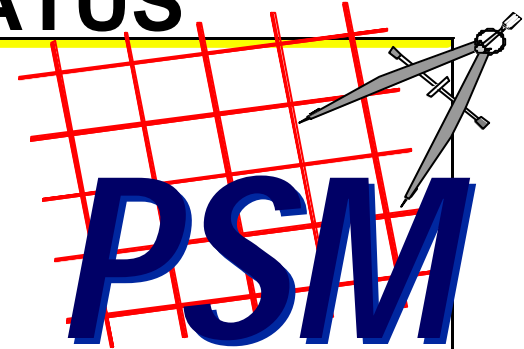


PSM: REQUIREMENTS STATUS

Issue: SCHEDULE & PROGRESS

Aggregation Structure: FUNCTION

Category: WORK UNIT PROGRESS



Typically Collected for Each: REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

| DATA ITEM | COMPLETION CRITERIA |
|--|--|
| Requirements Traced to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detailed Specifications• Software Components• Test Specifications• Tested Successfully | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completion of specification review• Baselineing of Specifications• Baselineing Requirements Traceability MatrixSuccessful Completion of all Tests, in Appropriate Test Sequence |

Technical Performance Measurement

Interim Reg. DoD 5000.2-R, Para. 5.2

Performance Metrics to Measure:

Technical Development and Design,
Actual vs. Planned

Meeting System Requirements

Performance Metrics Traceable to Performance

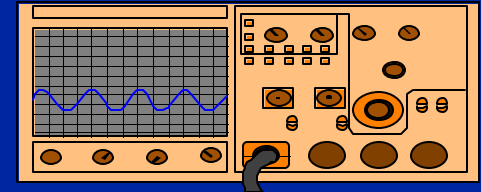
Parameters Identified by Operational User

Systems Engineering Capability Model (EIA/IS-731)

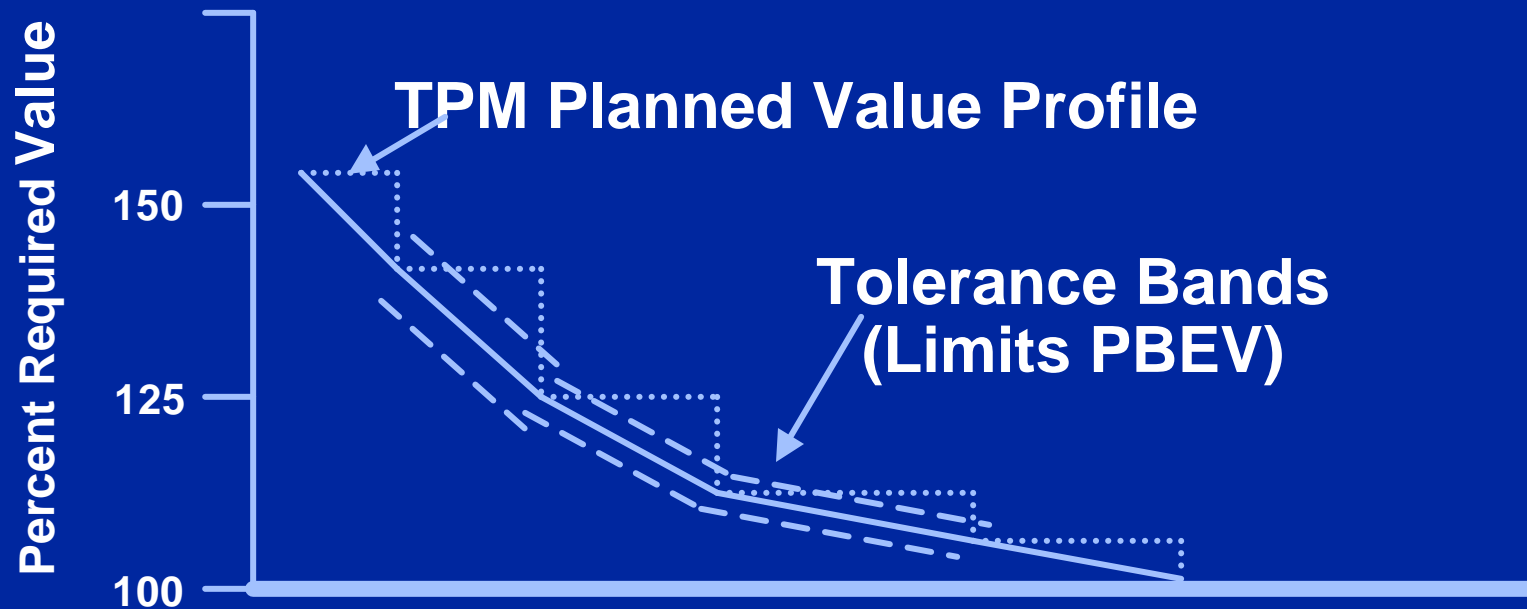
Predict Future Value of Key Technical Parameters
Of the End System

Based on Current Assessments of the Systems That
Make up That End System

Performance-Based Contracting



Technical Performance Plan with Tolerance Bands



CMMI PROCESS AREAS and TPM

| <u>PROCESS AREA</u> | <u>SPECIFIC PRACTICE (SP)</u> | <u>TPM REFERENCE</u> |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| REQUIREMENTS DEVELOPMENT | 2.1 Establish Product Requirements 3.3 Analyze Requirements | Technical parameters TPMs |
| TECHNICAL SOLUTION | 2.2 Tech. Data 2.3 Design Interface | Functionality, performance Critical parameters |
| VERIFICATION | 3.1 Verify against 3.2 Analyze results | Requirements Compare to TPMs |
| RISK MANAGEMENT | 2.1 Identify Risks | Performance |
| SUPPLIER AGREEMENT MANAGEMENT | 2.2 Execute Agreement | Monitor tech. performance |
| MEASUREMENT & ANALYSIS | 1.1 Measurement Objectives 1.2 Specify Measures | Source: Tech. Needs Base on quality |

CMMI-SE/SW/IPPD Process Areas & *EVM*



| Level | Focus | Process Areas | Quality Productivity |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 5 Optimizing | Continuous process improvement | Organizational Innovation & Deployment Causal Analysis and Resolution | |
| 4 Quantitatively Managed | Quantitative management | <i>Quantitative Project Management</i> Organizational Process Performance | |
| 3 Defined | Process standardization | <i>Requirements Development</i> <i>Technical Solution</i> <i>Verification</i> <i>Validation</i> <i>Integrated Project Management</i> <i>Risk Management</i> Product Integration Organizational Process Focus Organizational Process Definition Organizational Training Integrated Teaming Decision Analysis and Resolution Organizational Environment for Integration | |
| 2 Managed | Basic project management | <i>Requirements Management</i> <i>Project Planning</i> <i>Project Monitoring and Control</i> <i>Supplier Agreement Management</i> <i>Measurement and Analysis</i> Process and Product Quality Assurance Configuration Management | |
| | | | Risk Rework |

CMMI Levels and EVM

| <u>LEVEL</u> | <u>PROCESS AREAS</u> |
|--------------------------|---|
| 4 Quantitatively Managed | <i>Quantitative Project Mgt.</i> |
| 3 Defined | <i>Requirements Development</i> <i>Technical Solution</i> <i>Verification</i> <i>Validation</i> <i>Integrated Project Mgt.</i> <i>Risk Mgt.</i> |
| 2 Managed | <i>Requirements Management</i> <i>Project Planning</i> <i>Project Monitoring & Control</i> <i>Supplier Agreement Mgt.</i> <i>Measurement & Analysis</i> |

SPs Mapped to EVM Guidelines

| <u>PROCESS AREA</u> | <u>SPECIFIC PRACTICE</u> | <u>SUBPRACTICE, CLARIFICATION</u> | <u>EVM GUIDELINE</u> |
|---|--|---|---|
| Project Monitoring & Control | 1.1 Monitor project planning parameters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Progress vs. schedule •Cost •Attributes of work products and tasks | 22: Compare EV with time-phased budget and actual cost |
| | 2.2 Analyze issues | Determine actions needed | 26: Managerial actions 27: Estimate at Completion 32: Changes to the PMB |

SPs Mapped to EVM Guidelines

| <u>PROCESS AREA</u> | <u>SPECIFIC PRACTICE</u> | <u>SUBPRACTICE, CLARIFICATION</u> | <u>EVM GUIDELINE</u> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| Measurement & Analysis | 1.2 Specify Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Base Measures: (work product size, cost) •Derived Measures: (EV, SPI) •Specify Operational Definitions | 7. Identify physical products, milestones, tech. performance goals..measure progress |
| Requirements Development | 3.3 Analyze Requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Identify key requirements, TPMs .. influence cost, schedule, functionality, risk | 7. Same as above |

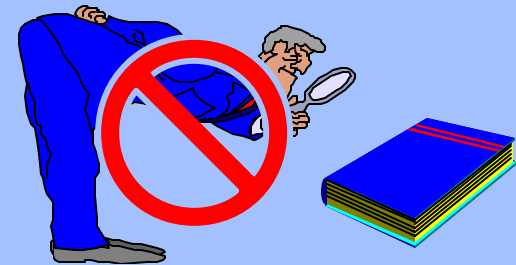
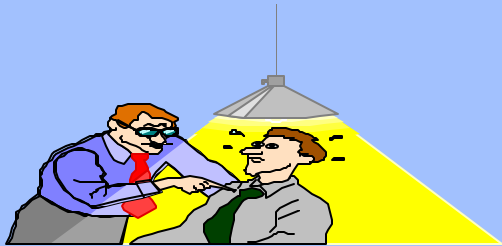
SPs Mapped to EVM Guidelines

| <u>PROCESS AREA</u> | <u>SPECIFIC PRACTICE</u> | <u>SUBPRACTICE, CLARIFICATION</u> | <u>EVM GUIDELINE</u> |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Integrated Project Management | 1.3 Integrate Plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integrate subordinate plans with project plan• Incorporate into plan definitions of measures and measurement activities | 3. Provide for integration of planning, scheduling, budgeting, work authorization, cost processes..and WBS |

Note: 24 Specific Practices within 11 Process Areas (Levels 3 and 4) map to 17 EVM Guidelines

SCAMPI Cost Reduction Opportunity

DCMA One Book



- Minimize On-site Interviews
And Document Reviews:

- Compliance With Standard
- Assess EVM System Risk
- Joint Surveillance Agreement

Map of SPs to EVM Procedures



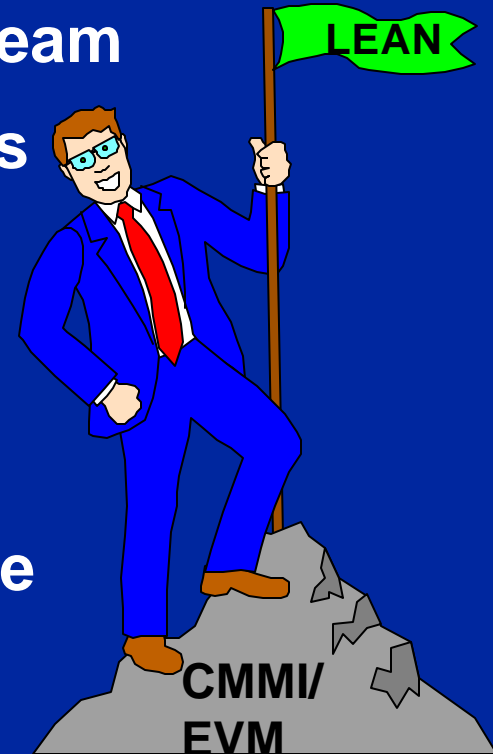
Valid Observations



Process Improvement

Company Uses EVM

- Leverage Investment in EVM to Reduce SCAMPI Costs
 - Provide Mapping and DCMA Data to Team
- Improve and Standardize EVM Processes
 - Implement PBEV
 - Upgrade to Achieve Goals
 - Process & Product QA
 - Organizational Training
 - Organizational Process Performance
 - Quantitative Project Management



Process Improvement

Company Transition to EVM

- Identify Strengths and Weaknesses of Current Processes Relative to EVM:
 - Standard
 - PMBOK® Guide
- Commit to Process Improvement



Four Change Requests (CR) to CMMI

- **EV:**
 - References, Definitions From Standard and PMBOK®
 - Clarification of EV Techniques and Terminology:
 - Differentiate Between Estimates and Budget
 - Identify Deviations Using Cost Performance Index (CPI) and Schedule PI
 - Differentiate Between Initial Development and Rework
 - Add TPM
- **To Acquisition Model: Add Monitoring a Supplier's Project Management Process**
- **Add Critical-chain Schedule Management**

Conclusions

- EVM - the Only Technique Proven to Effectively **INTEGRATE** Cost, Schedule and Technical Performance Management
- Compliance With the EVM Industry Standard Indicates Achievement of CMMI SPs
 - Reduce Costs of Transition and Assessment
- Use the Transition to CMMI To:
 - Improve EVM Processes or
 - Transition to EVM
- CMMI Models Should Be Revised to Better Clarify Ties to EVM

